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of course, have nothing to do, except to expose it and oppose it at every turn. Nothing could be more deadly and disastrous than to have a whole generation of boys brought up to feel that war is still the same necessary and supposedly glorious thing that it was held to be in the past. The more prominent the unobjectionable and valuable features may be, the more insidious and mischievous the movement is sure to become. Our friends should not be led astray by the fact that ministers of the gospel are approving the movement and assisting in creating Scout Troops. The boy problem in the churches is an extremely difficult one, and ministers often jump at the opportunity to introduce anything that seems to render its solution more easy. Many ministers did the same thing some two decades ago in regard to the Boys' Brigade Movement, but most of them afterward discovered their error and were heartily ashamed of themselves. It will be so finally in this case, after, however, a lot of irreparable mischief has been done.

Wherever the Scout Movement is organized on a purely non-militaristic basis, with everything excluded that tends to cultivate the love of "the pomp and circumstance" of war and through that the warlike spirit, with all that that means in perversion of the spirit of boys, there the friends of peace should lay hold and help wherever they are able to do so, or make a sincere effort to do something for the boys in directions which will attract and interest them, and at the same time lift and ennoble their spirits in truly Christian and humane ways.

Editorial Notes.

**Japan's Forty
Millions for
Naval Increase.**

Marquis Katsura, Prime Minister of Japan and Minister of Finance, has announced that the next Japanese budget will appropriate \$40,000,000 for naval increase. This action, he declares has been "made necessary by the sheer requirements of maintaining peace." What he means is that, because Russia is rebuilding her navy, and Great Britain and Germany, both of whom are "doing business" in the Far East, are steadily and rapidly increasing theirs, to say nothing of the United States, therefore Japan is compelled even against her will to add new ships to her war fleet. Whatever justification Japan may have, from her position and point of view, for this naval increase, which she can ill afford financially, the situation is, for the Western nations, a most shameful and disgraceful one. Great Britain, Germany and Russia could, if they would, easily bring about a situation which would not only relieve Japan of the necessity of increasing her fleet, but also deliver themselves from the ruinous policy of naval rivalry in which they are now involved.

We wish that Premier Katsura, before launching this costly scheme of naval increase, had had the insight and courage to summon these nations to united effort to get rid of the dire necessity under which they all feel themselves of building more and more Dreadnaughts against one another. The appeal might not have been immediately heeded, but it would have revealed in a peculiar light the hideousness of the present situation, and hastened the day of deliverance.

**Hundred-Years'-
Peace Society.**

The Hundred-Years'-Peace Society, founded at Buffalo some weeks ago to promote the celebration of the hundred years of peace between this country and Great Britain, held a meeting in the Frontier Club Rooms at North Tonawanda, N. Y., on October 20. Mr. George D. Emerson was chosen permanent executive secretary of the Society. This is an excellent choice, as Mr. Emerson is an able and energetic leader. A woman's executive board was created, and Mrs. John Miller Horten placed at the head of it. A strong executive committee was likewise created, with members from Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls, Ont. The committee will be enlarged by the addition of members from Toronto. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, with representative men and women present from various parts of the Niagara frontier, including Congressman J. S. Simmons. Various organizations directly interested in the success of the project were also represented, including the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Club, the Niagara Falls Board of Trade, the Niagara Frontier Historical Society, the Buffalo Peace Society and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Emerson has opened headquarters in Buffalo, and the work of preparation for the celebration will be pushed. This society at Buffalo and Toronto will prove a leading agency in the arrangements for the celebration, as these two cities will doubtless be the centre of the great demonstration. The National Committee started in New York to promote the celebration is also getting into working order, and will be backed by leading men from all parts of the land. We hope that all the cities along the border, on both sides, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will bestir themselves at once and create strong committees; for the great celebration, whatever may be its central features, must, of course, include local demonstrations at all important points along the boundary.

**Centenary of
Alpheus Crosby.**

Professor Alpheus Crosby, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated at the Salem (Mass.) Normal School on October 13, was one of the group of remarkable men whose life and work

made New England such a centre of light and leading during the early part and the middle of the nineteenth century. The program of the celebration was a varied and most interesting one, bringing out the different phases of his remarkable life as a citizen, a scholar, an educator, a philanthropist and a peacemaker. Secretary Trueblood, in an address which he had been invited to give, brought out the fact that Professor Crosby, though not a public man in the ordinary sense of the term, and though little known to present-day peace workers, was one of the pillars of the movement three-quarters of a century ago. He became a contributor to the funds of the American Peace Society in 1829, one year after the Society was organized, when he was only nineteen years old. From that time on his interest in the cause never lagged, but increased and deepened to the very end of his life. A dozen years later he made himself a life member of the Society. In 1856 he was made a member of the board of directors. Later he was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and remained in this position till his death in 1874. His peace work was in support of the policies of Ladd, Sumner, Jay, Burritt and other leaders of that time. Other speakers at the celebration were Dr. Francis Crosby Martin, Mrs. Mildred Crosby Lindsey, ex-President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth (who sent a paper), Mrs. James M. Whitney, Hon. George H. Martin, Mr. Edwin Ginn, Miss Sarah R. Smith, Miss Ellen Hyde, Mr. Albert G. Boyden and Hon. Robert S. Rantoul (who sent a paper on Professor Crosby's life as "A Public-Spirited Citizen"). The exercises, which were most interesting and instructive, were presided over by the Principal of the Normal School, J. Asbury Pitman.

Niels Poulson
Foundation.

Mr. Niels Poulson, president of the Hecla Iron Works of New York, a Dane by birth, has given to the American-Scandinavian Society, which was founded by Prof. Carl Lorentzen of Columbia University, the sum of \$100,000 to aid the society in its work. The object of the gift is, as described in the trust agreement:

"To cultivate closer relations between the Scandinavian countries — namely, Denmark, Norway and Sweden — and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds between Scandinavians in this country by the universities and schools of Scandinavia or the United States selecting from their students one or more, and recommending the students to the American-Scandinavian Society to be educated in the United States or Scandinavia, and maintained out of the income of the trust fund, preference to be given, however, to technical students. One-half, at least, of such income shall be so expended. And, further, by means of the exchange of lecturers, scientists and educators between the United States and the Scandina-

vian countries, and by educating public opinion concerning these nations through platform and press, and by such other like means as the directors of said society may from time to time select."

This splendid gift of Mr. Poulson will have far-reaching results, not only in promoting the liberal education of young Scandinavians who shall be sent to this country and young Americans sent to Scandinavia, but also in strengthening the bonds of good feeling and fellowship between Scandinavia and the United States. This is peacemaking of the truest and most fundamental kind; perhaps we ought to say peace-strengthening, as Scandinavia and the United States have always lived in the bonds of peace. The *American Scandinavian Times* (New York) for October gives a full account of the Poulson Foundation.

Appalachian
Exposition
Peace Day.

The exercises at the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn., included a Peace Day on the 26th of September. Sessions were held afternoon and evening in the Exposition auditorium. At the afternoon session the principal address was by Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, who had general charge of the program. She was introduced by Mrs. L. Crozier French, president of the Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of the Woman's Congress of the Exposition. Mrs. French said that she was glad to live in a century when it was considered a superior quality to think rather than to fight. Mrs. Lockwood's address, which was published in full in the Knoxville *Daily Journal and Tribune* of September 27, dealt at length with the peace movement, its purpose to substitute judicial methods for force in the settlement of international disputes and its growing triumphs in the practical application of arbitration and in the establishment of the Hague Court of Arbitration. The address was warmly applauded. An address by Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia and a poem on "Peace" by Mrs. Maud Rountree of Birmingham were also read at this session by Miss Arabella Carter, secretary of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia. The feature of the evening session was an address by Mr. Robert Stein of Washington on "International Police instead of Standing Armies." In the course of his remarks Professor Stein made a strong plea for the return to Canada by the United States of the Pan Handle of Alaska. A splendid address was made by Miss Mabel S. Boardman, chairman of the executive committee of the National Red Cross, on "The School Peace League." She also read in part an address on "The American Republics, or Spanish America and Our International Relations," which had been sent by Hon. John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics. The program was closed with an address by

Miss Carter on "Peace in the Home and in the Neighborhood." Informal conferences were held at the close of each of the two meetings, at which questions were asked and answered.

Berlin Free Religious Congress. The following resolution offered by Prof. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College at the Berlin Religious Congress, August, 1910, was unanimously adopted:

"The World Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress desires to be associated with the world-wide movement making for international justice and therewith peace among all peoples.

"We feel it to be a world-tragedy that the twentieth century of the Christian era should see the so-called Christian nations still trying to settle questions of right by physical force, which is never a test of right.

"We earnestly hope that some of the religious enthusiasm so long dissipated in other-worldliness may henceforth be directed to the creating of a sense of larger fellowship—a patriotism world-wide in its scope, and counteracting jealousy or distrust among nations. We urge upon all churches to develop among their peoples such faith in the power of righteousness and such hatred of the atrocities of war as will insist on the settlement of all difficulties between nations by methods of order and goodwill. We feel deeply that all religious bodies should deem this task to be especially their own—to create such a sense of kinship with all mankind as will displace international and interracial distrust.

"We rejoice that the machinery of international justice created at The Hague has already proved its efficiency and value. We urge on all nations so to enlarge the power and authority of this Supreme Court of Civilization that the antiquated and ineffective machinery of violence may soon be laid aside forever."

Pacific Coast Work. Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast representative of the American Peace Society, has spent the past month at Berkeley, Cal., and other nearby cities and towns. He has found great interest in the coming peace prize contests at the State University, not only in Berkeley, but also in Oakland and San Francisco. He has aided many students who have consulted him about work for the prize. The Berkeley Board of Education gave Mr. Root a permit to present the cause of peace in the high and grammar schools of the city. He had a fine exhibit of peace literature at the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention at Berkeley, October 6 to 11. He also addressed the Convention October 8 and 9. At San Francisco he consulted the Chamber of Commerce and many prominent business men in regard to the holding of a Pacific Coast Peace Congress in 1911, and it now seems practically certain that such a conference will be held in April next. At Stanford University Mr. Root also accomplished much. A number of students signed to enter the con-

test for the Edward Berwick Prize of \$50. He gave addresses before the young people's societies of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, had an exhibit of literature at the San Mateo County Teachers' Institute at Redwood City, a few miles from Palo Alto, and addressed the teachers there on the claims of the peace movement. To most of the teachers the subject was new, but a number of them showed interest and desired further information. Mr. Root during this trip is increasing the membership and strengthening the work of the Northern California Peace Society, whose organization was effected some two years ago.

News from the Field.

President J. H. Johnston of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute writes us as follows under date of October 15: "It gives me a great deal of pleasure to call attention to a very able address delivered at the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va., October 12, by Dr. Wm. G. Hubbard of Goldsboro, N. C., a vice-president of the American Peace Society. The speaker showed clearly the futility and savagery of war, and dwelt at length on what had been accomplished by the Hague Conferences and arbitration. The entire student body left with a feeling that as a result of the efforts of such sturdy champions of the right the time will soon come 'when men shall beat their spears into pruning hooks and their swords into plowshares.'"

The Mohonk Arbitration Conference offers again this year the Pugsley Prize of \$100 for the best essay on International Arbitration by an undergraduate student of any American college or university. The contest will close on March 15, 1911. For information in regard to the prize, address Mr. H. C. Phillips, Secretary, Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, N. Y.

On Sunday morning, the 16th of October, Secretary Trueblood gave an address on "What is Killing War" in the Adams Square Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass. As a result of the address thirteen members of the congregation made themselves members of the American Peace Society.

On the 31st of August Señora de Costa, founder and president of the South American Universal Peace Society at Buenos Ayres, and famed for her work in securing the erection of "The Christ of the Andes," gave at her home a great peace banquet and reception. Those present, all members of the Society, signed an address to the new President of Argentina felicitating him on his declaration that he would shape his presidential policy in accordance with the program of the pacifists. President Saenz Peña, in his reply, declared that it was his purpose to follow faithfully the program which he had put forward.

Another peace society has been organized in Russia, at Kieff. Societies have been in existence for about two years at St. Petersburg and Moscow. Much interest is taken in these Russian peace organizations by many prominent people.